

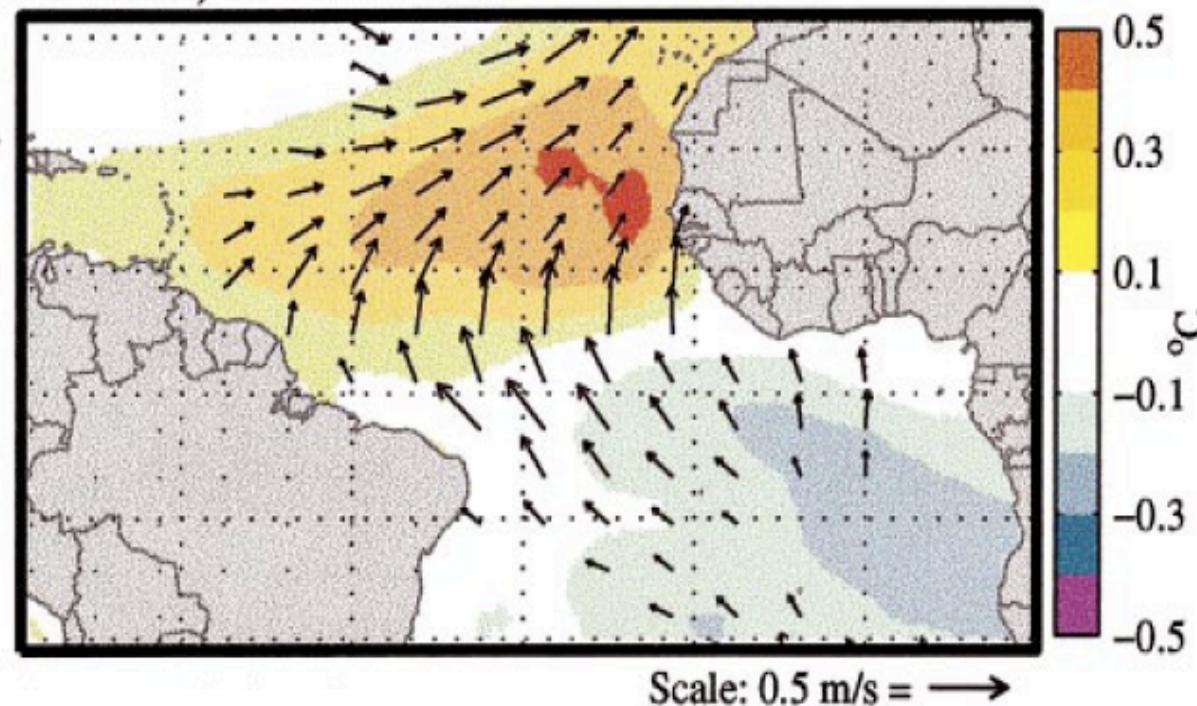
South Atlantic Stratocumulus Clouds as a Feedback onto the Atlantic Meridional Mode

Amato Evan*, Robert Allen, Joel R. Norris, Stephen Klein

*University of Virginia, Department of Environmental Sciences

Atlantic Meridional Mode

b. SST, 10m Winds



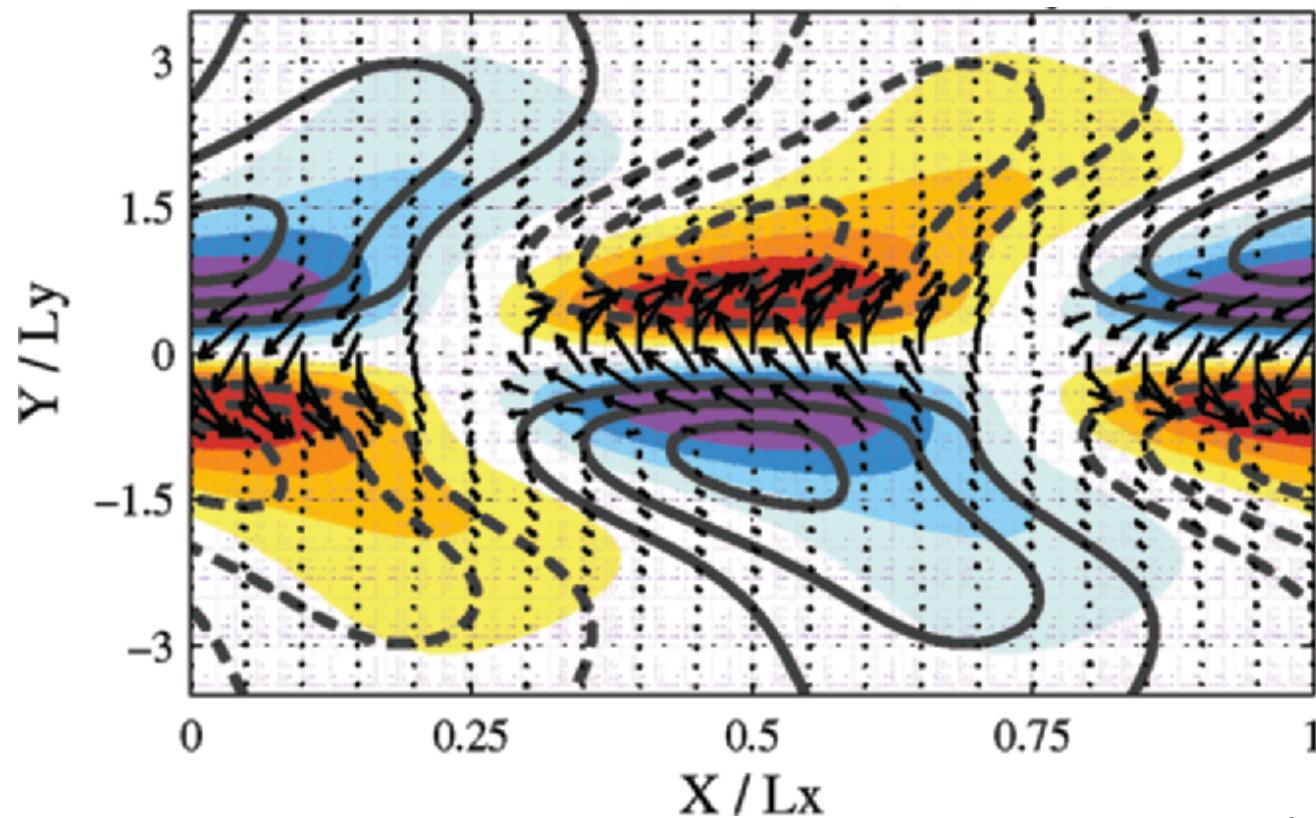
Chiang and Vimont 2004 (*J Clim*)

Atlantic Meridional Mode

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ \phi \\ T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\varepsilon_u & \beta y & -ik & 0 \\ -\beta y & -\varepsilon_u & \partial/\partial y & 0 \\ -c_a^2 ik & -c_a^2 \partial/\partial y & -\varepsilon_\phi & -K_q(y) \\ \boxed{\alpha(y)} & 0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_T + \gamma \nabla^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ \phi \\ T \end{pmatrix}$$

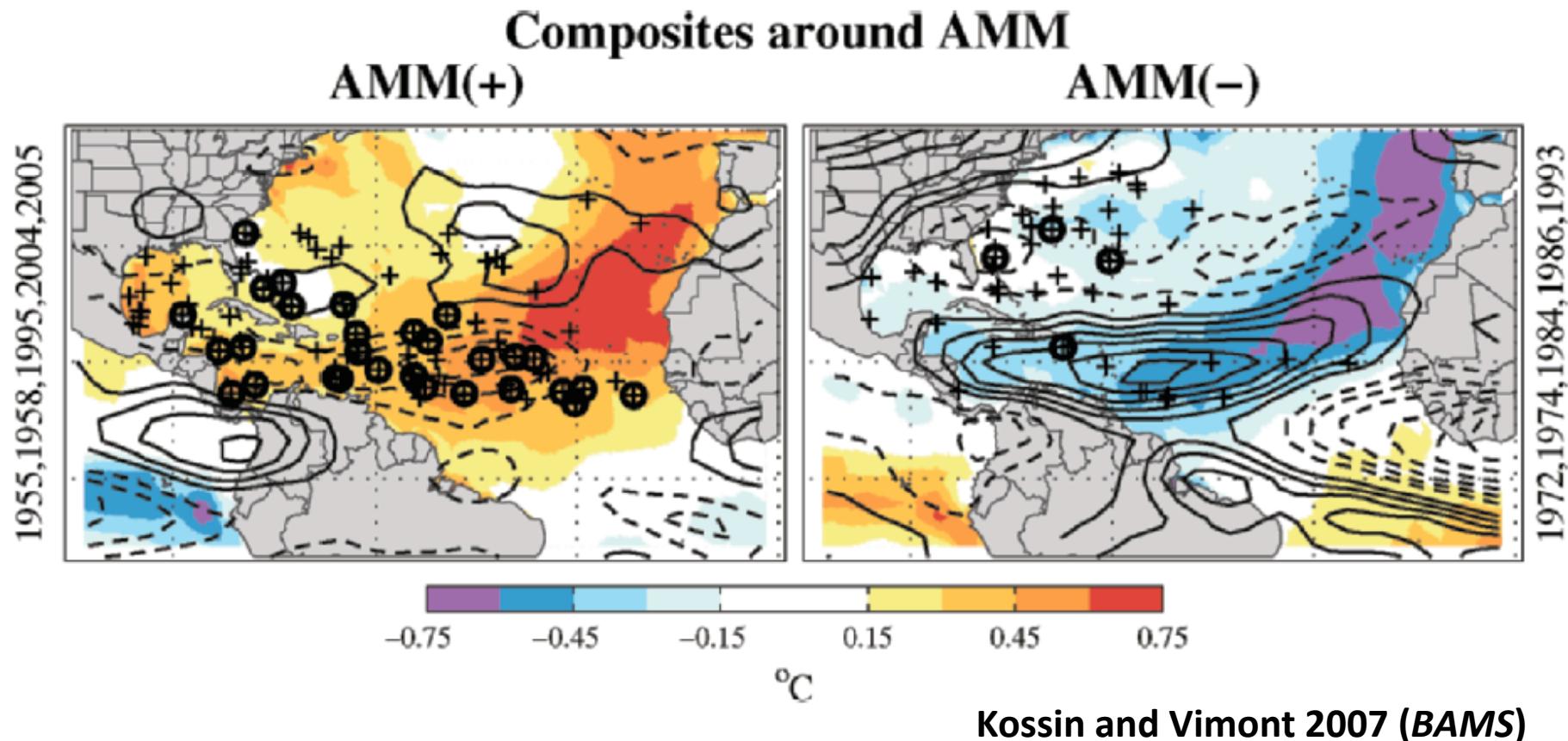
Matsuno 1966 (*J. Meteo. Soc. Japan*)
Gill 1980 (*QJRMS*)

Atlantic Meridional Mode



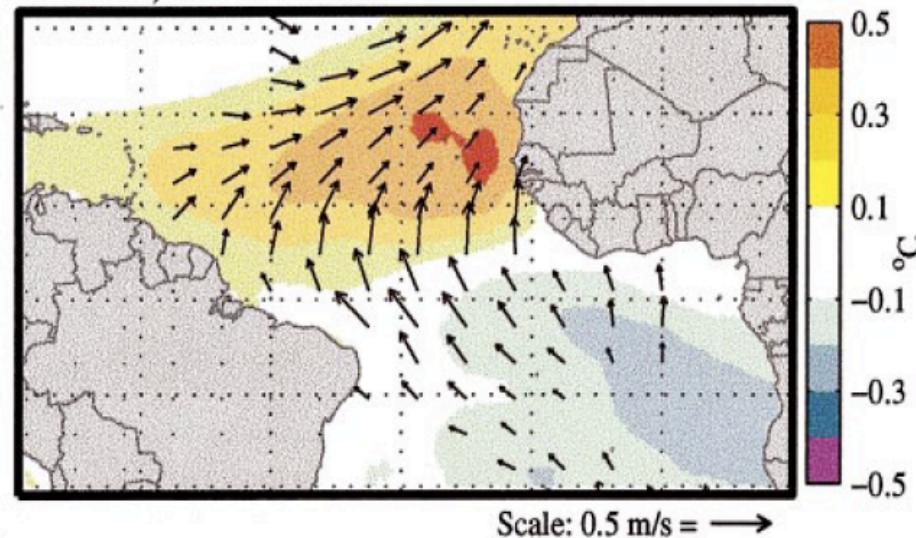
Xie 1999 (*J Clim*)
Kossin and Vimont 2007 (*BAMS*)
Vimont 2011 (*J Clim*)

AMM & Atlantic Hurricanes

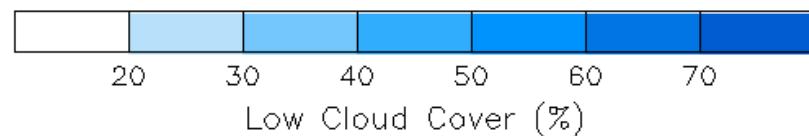
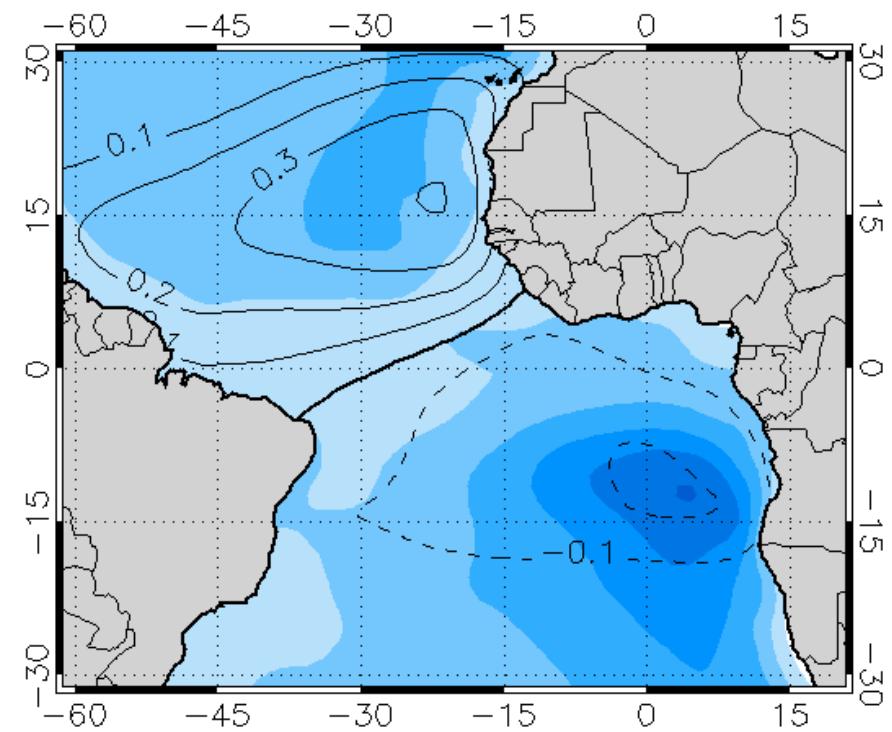


Similarity in AMM & LCC Spatial Pattern

b. SST, 10m Winds

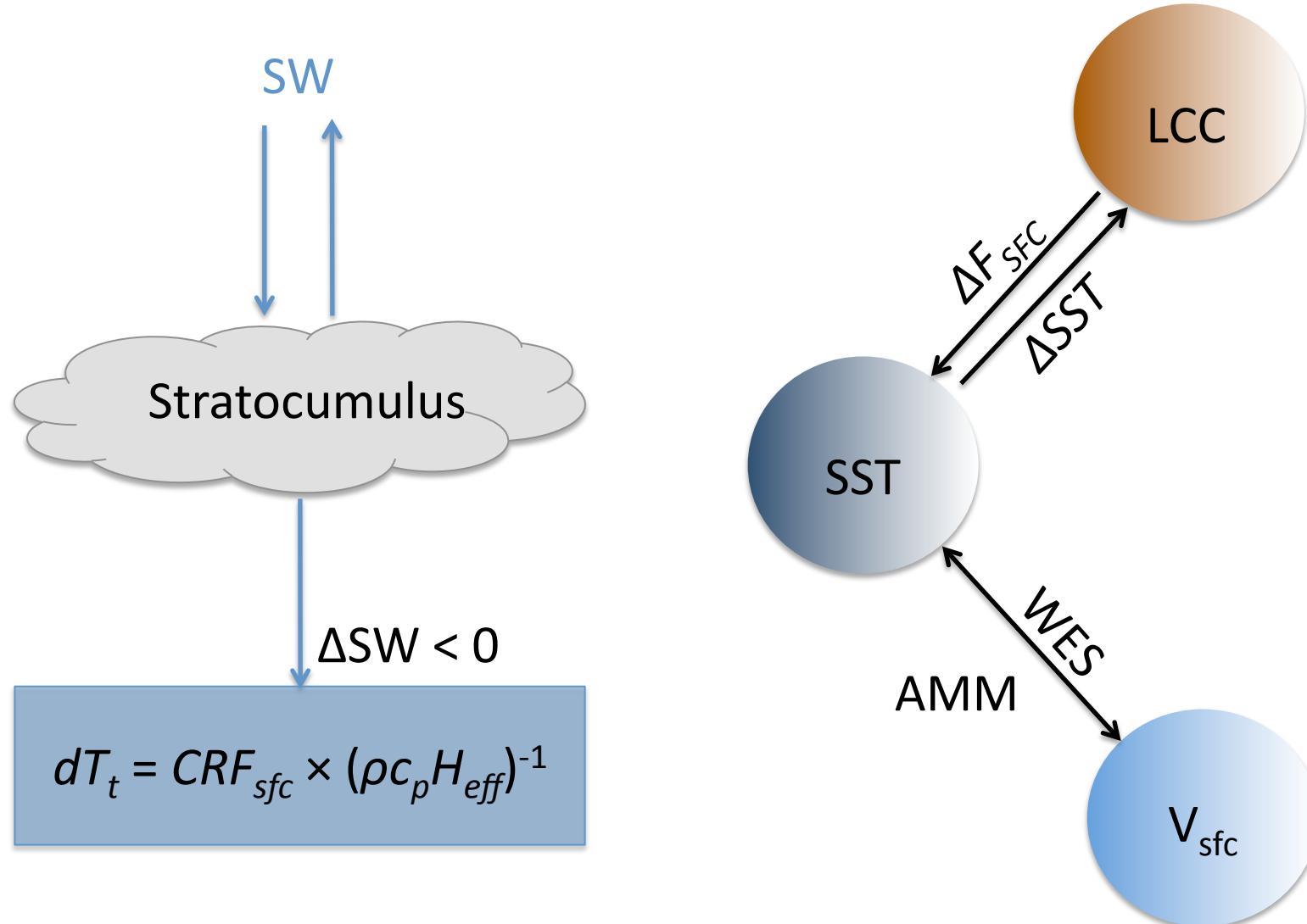


Chiang and Vimont 2004 (*J Clim*)

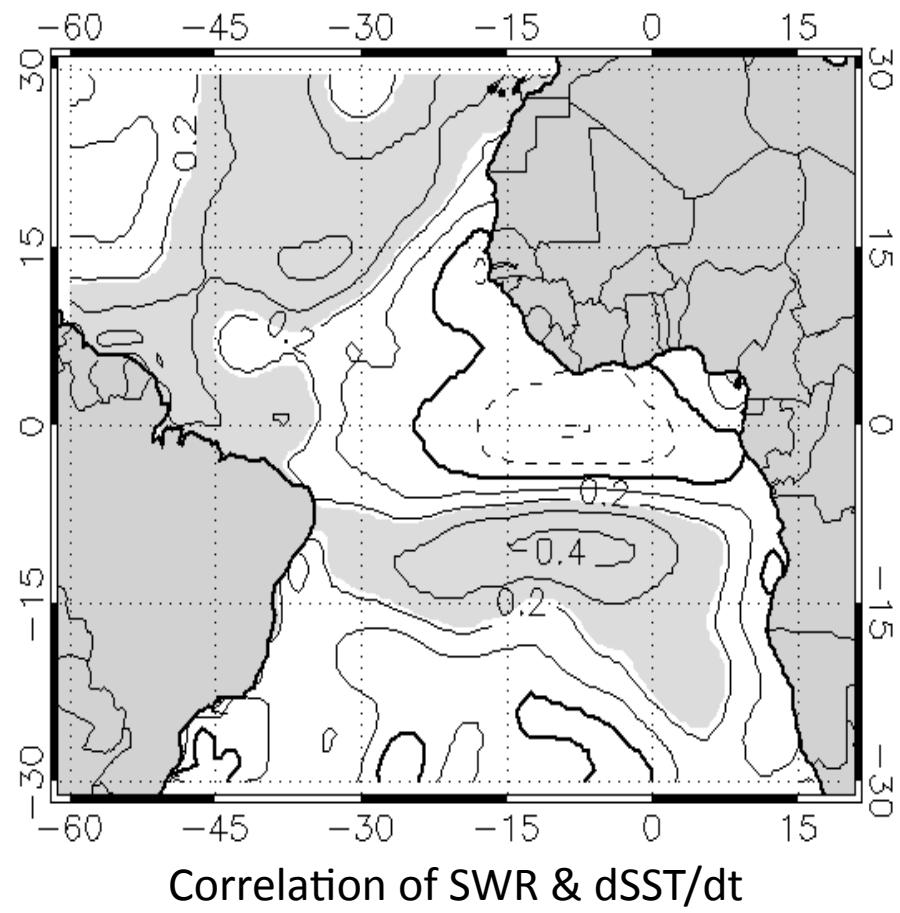
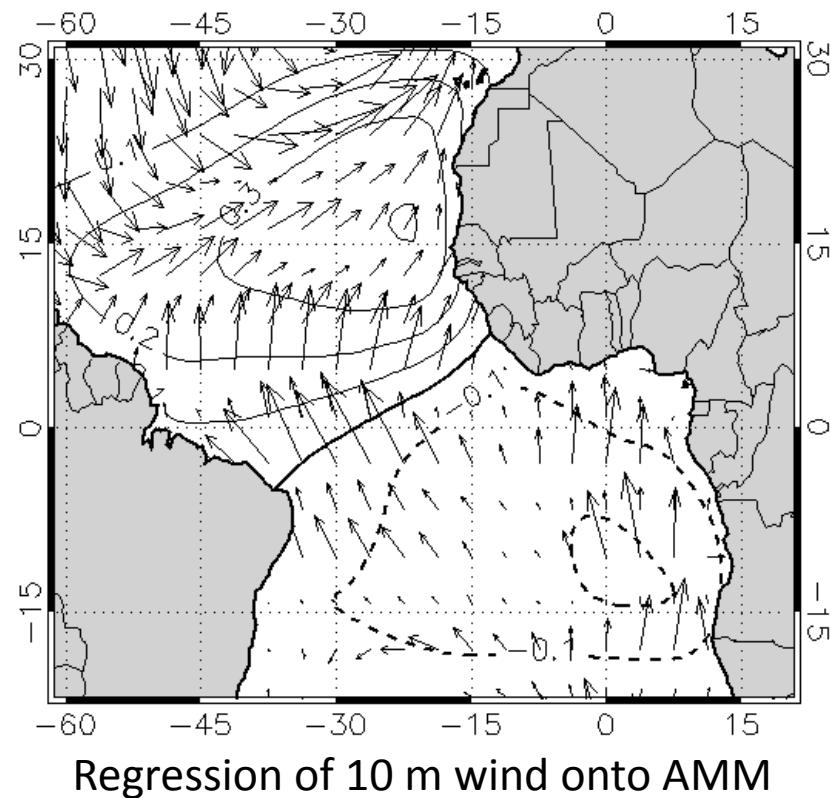


Tanimoto and Xie 2002

Coupling of the AMM and LCC

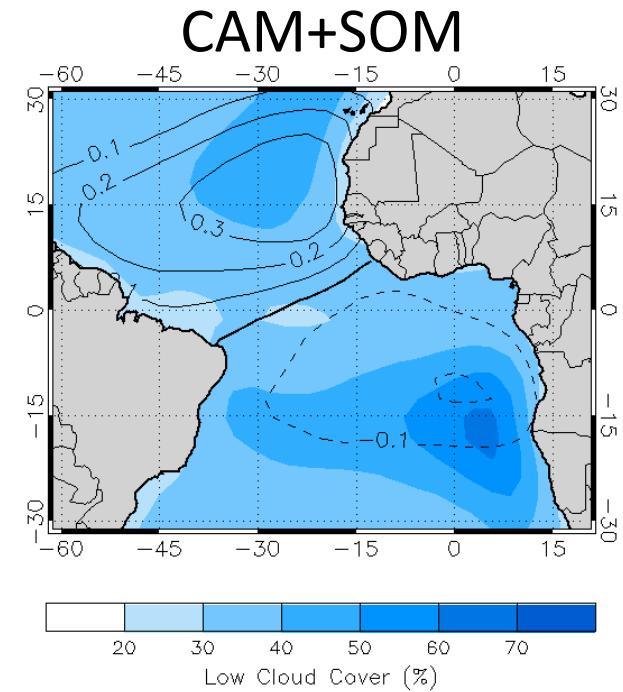
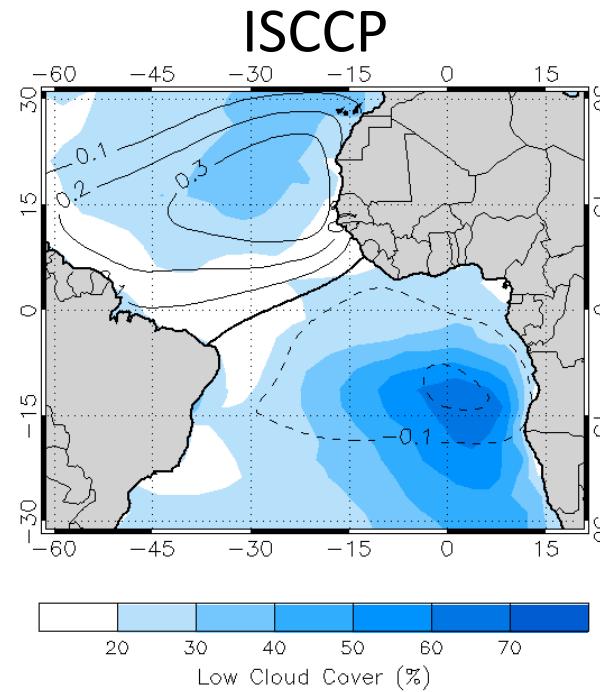
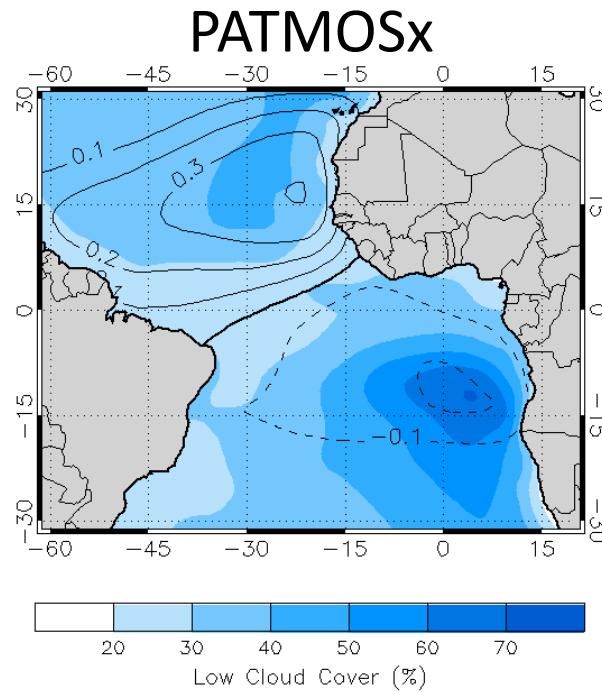


Solar Contribution to $\frac{dSST}{dt}$



Foltz and McPhaden 2006 (*J Clim*)

Long Term Mean LCC

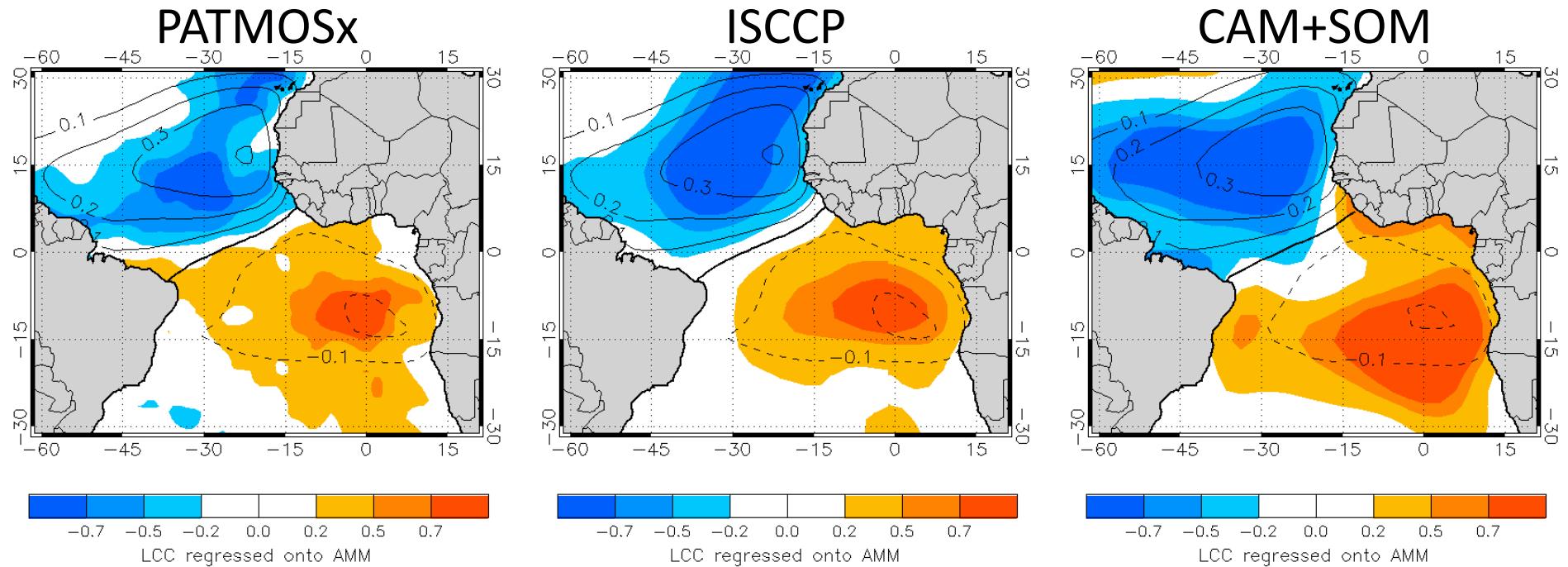


PATMOSx: AVHRR
(vis+ir), polar,
monthly clim.
from 1x daily obs:
1982–2010.

ISCCP: GOES (vis
+ir), geo, monthly
climatology from
8x daily obs:
1983–2008

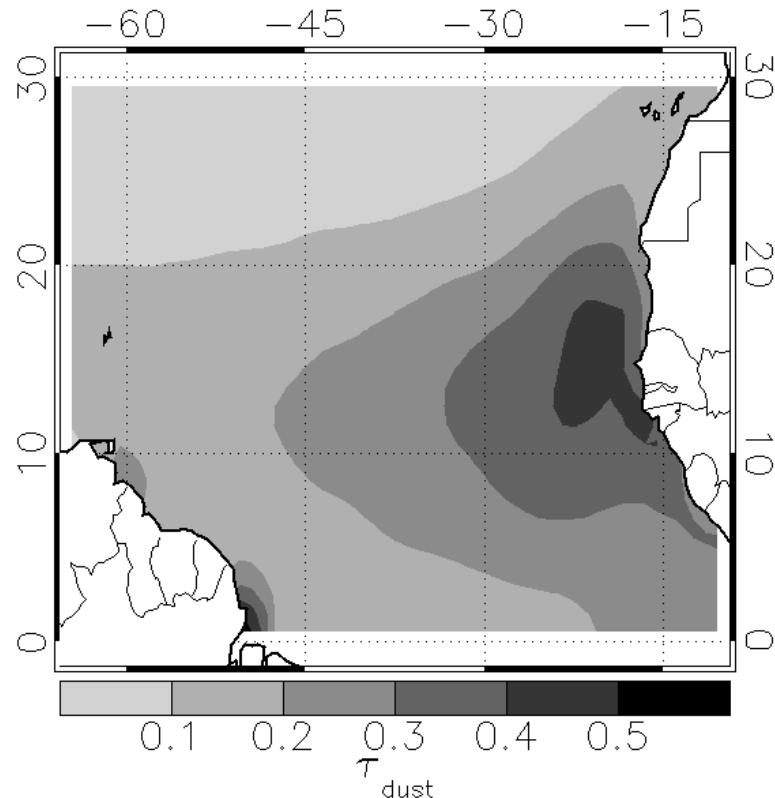
CCSM: CAM
+SOM, one ens.
realization, hist.
forcing: 1950–
1999.

Low clouds regressed onto AMM



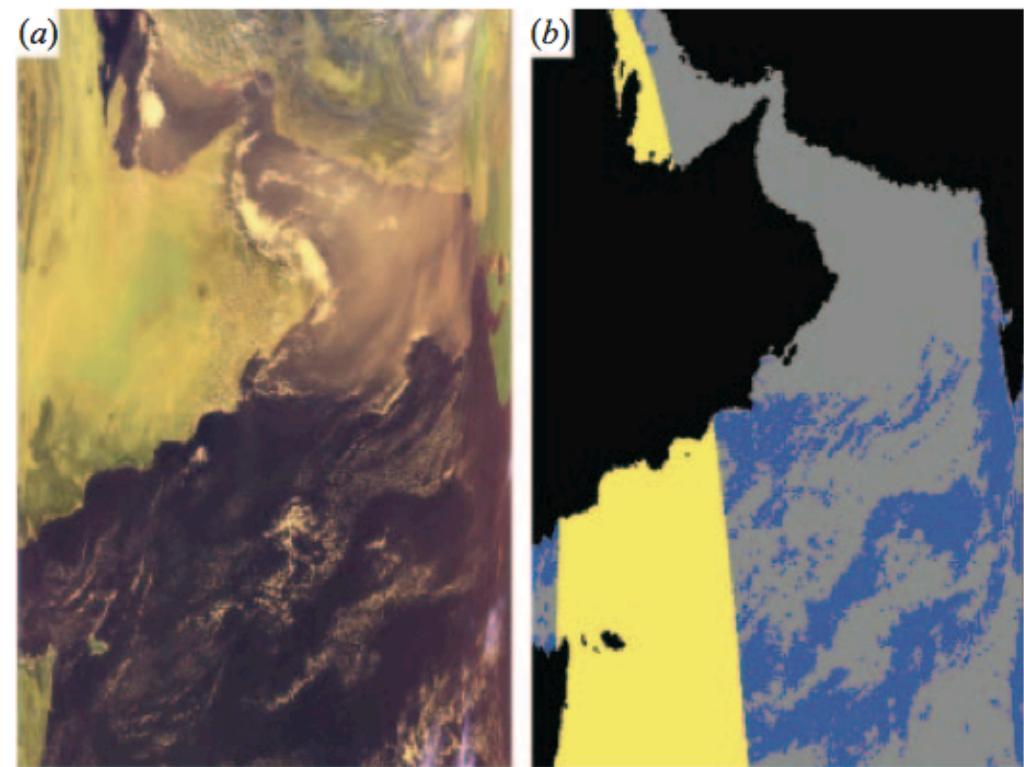
$$AMM_{obs}(t = t_0) = \frac{SST(t = t_0) \times AMM_{x,y}}{\sigma_{AMM}(t)}$$

Dust Contamination in the NH?



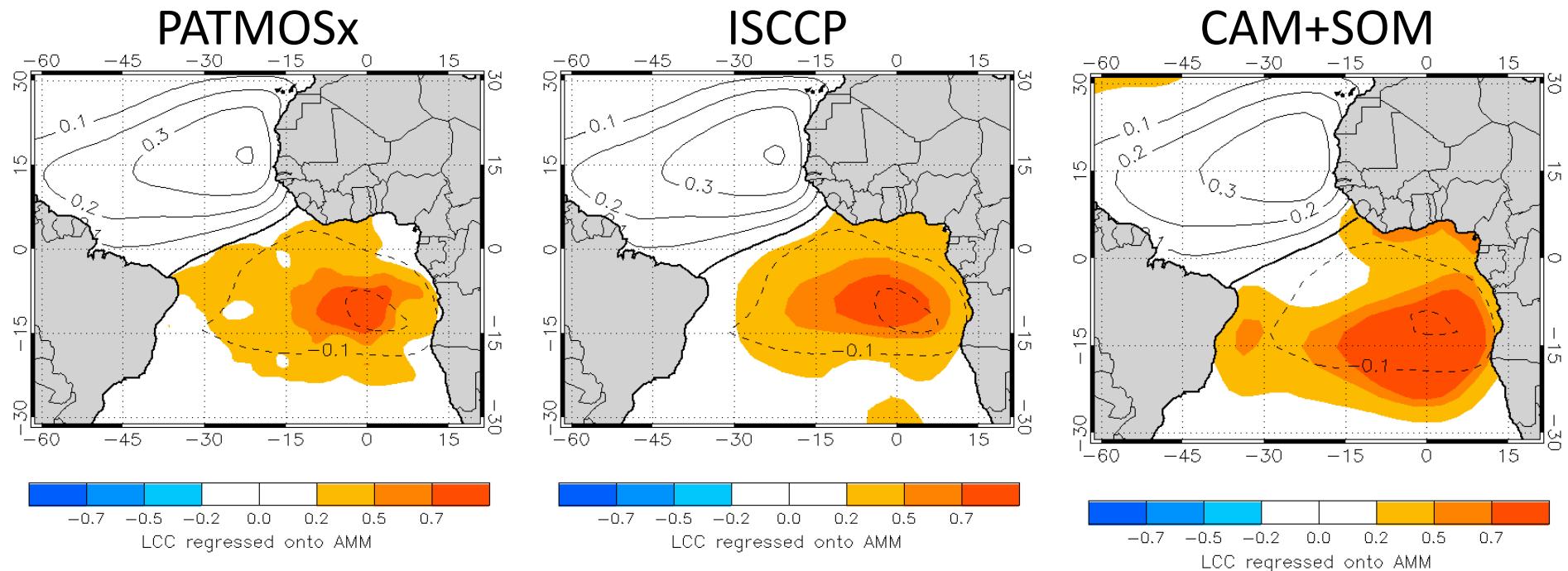
Evan and Mukhopadhyay 2010 (JAMC)

Evan et al. 2011 (*Nature Geo.*)

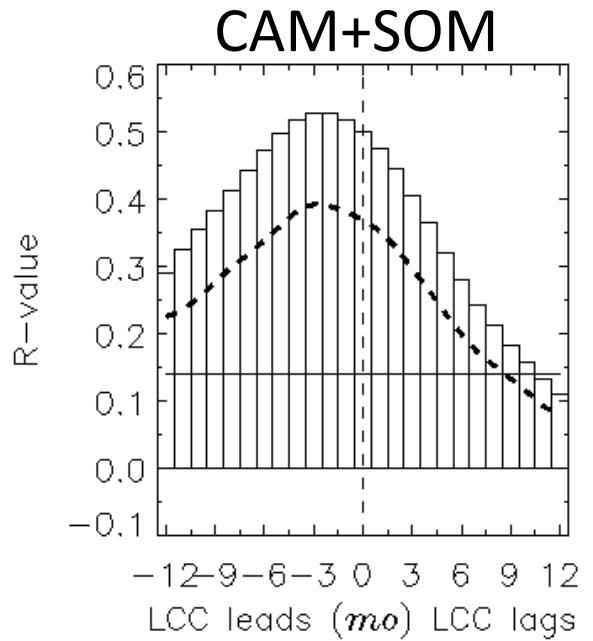
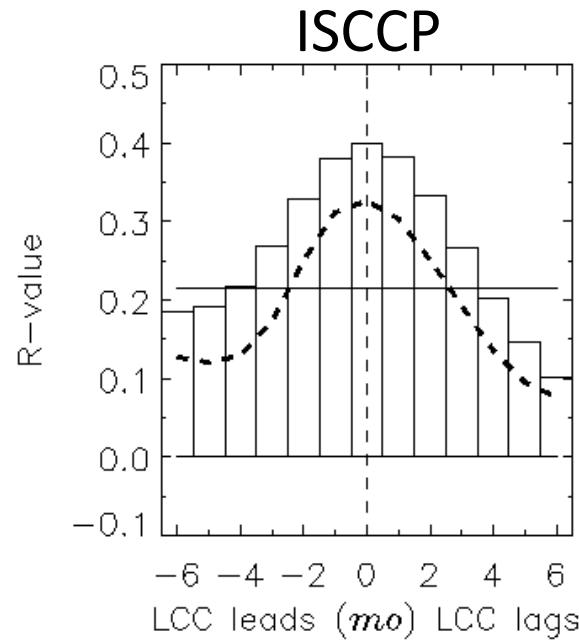
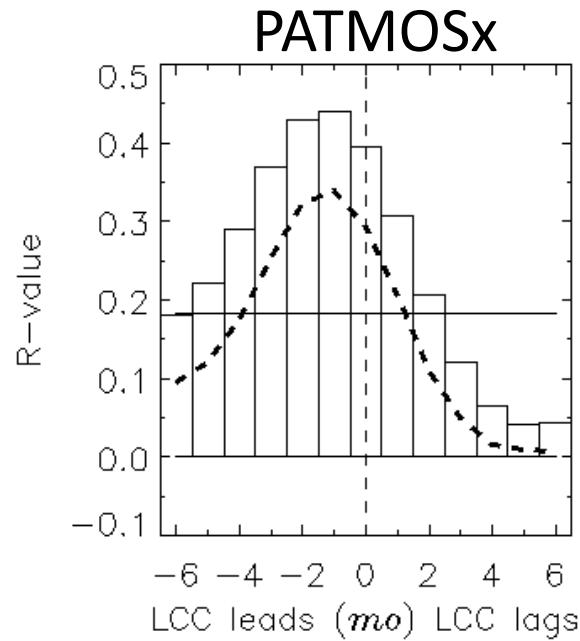


Evan et al. 2005 (IJRS)

Low clouds regressed onto AMM



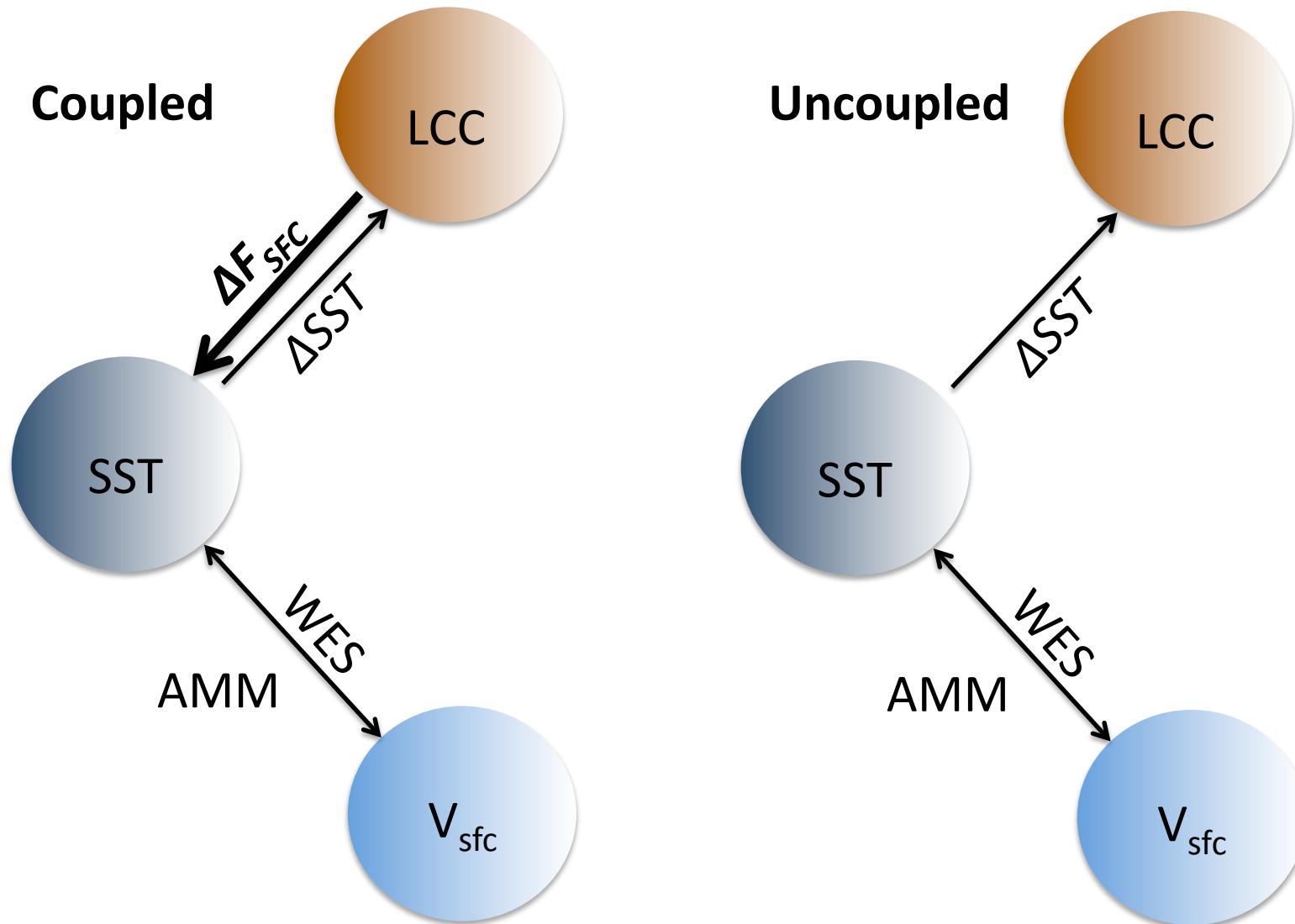
Cross-correlation function of LCC & AMM



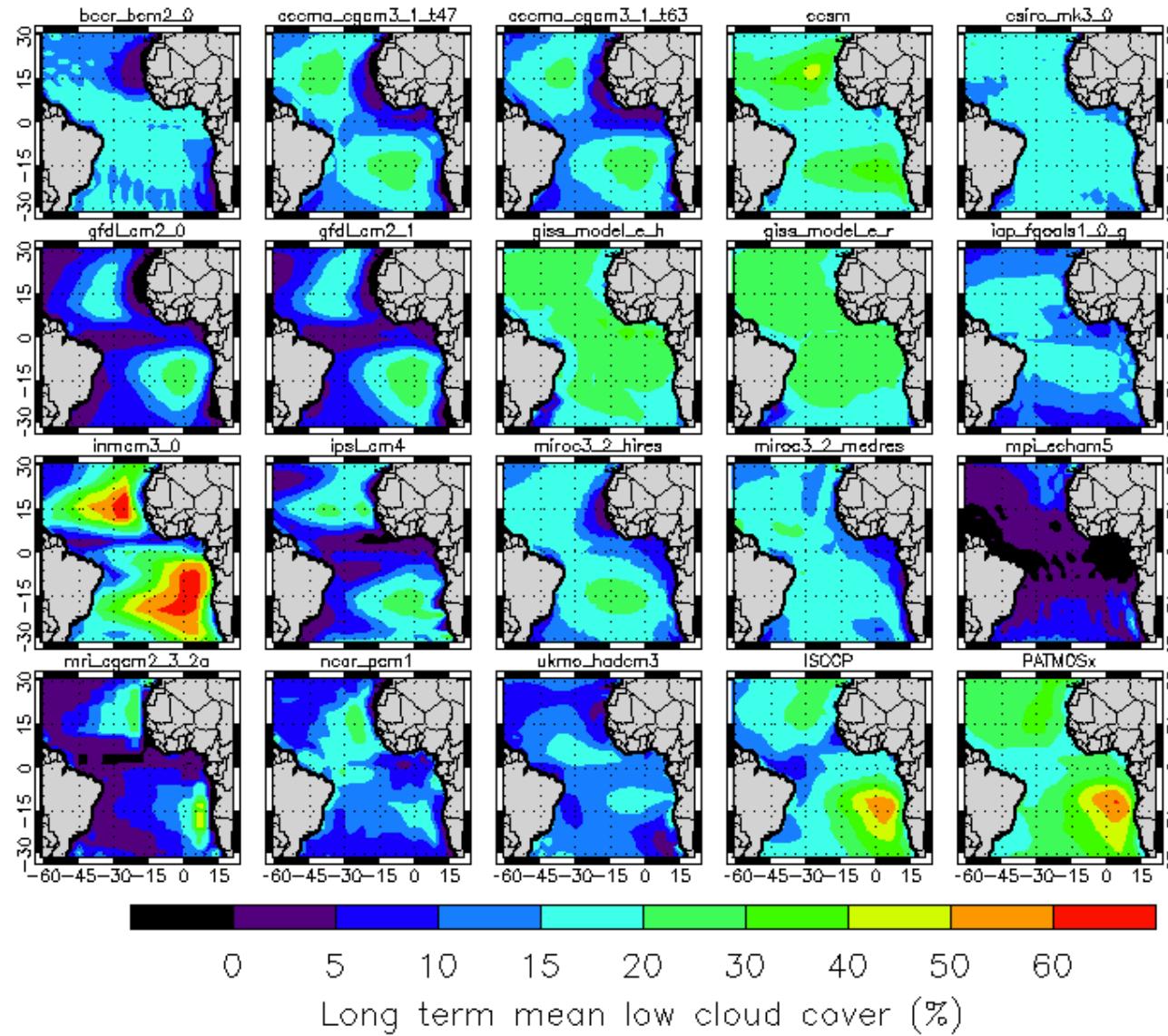
S.H. only

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AMM_{obs}(t = t_0) = \frac{SST(t = t_0) \times AMM_{x,y}}{\sigma_{AMM_{obs}(t)}} \\ AMM_{LCC}(t = t_0) = \frac{LCC(t = t_0) \times AMM_{x,y}}{\sigma_{AMM_{LCC}(t)}} \end{array} \right.$$

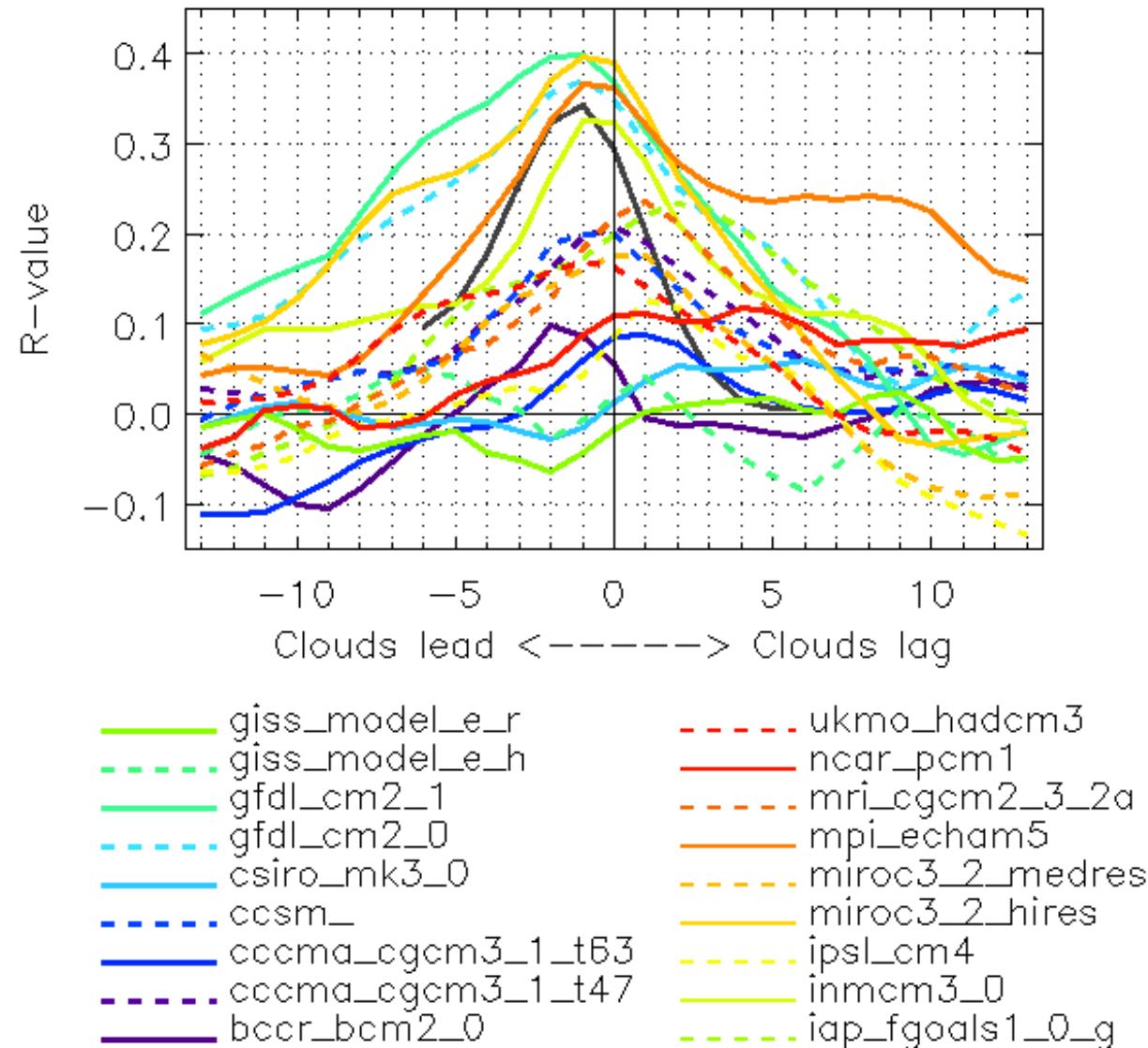
Coupling of the AMM and LCC



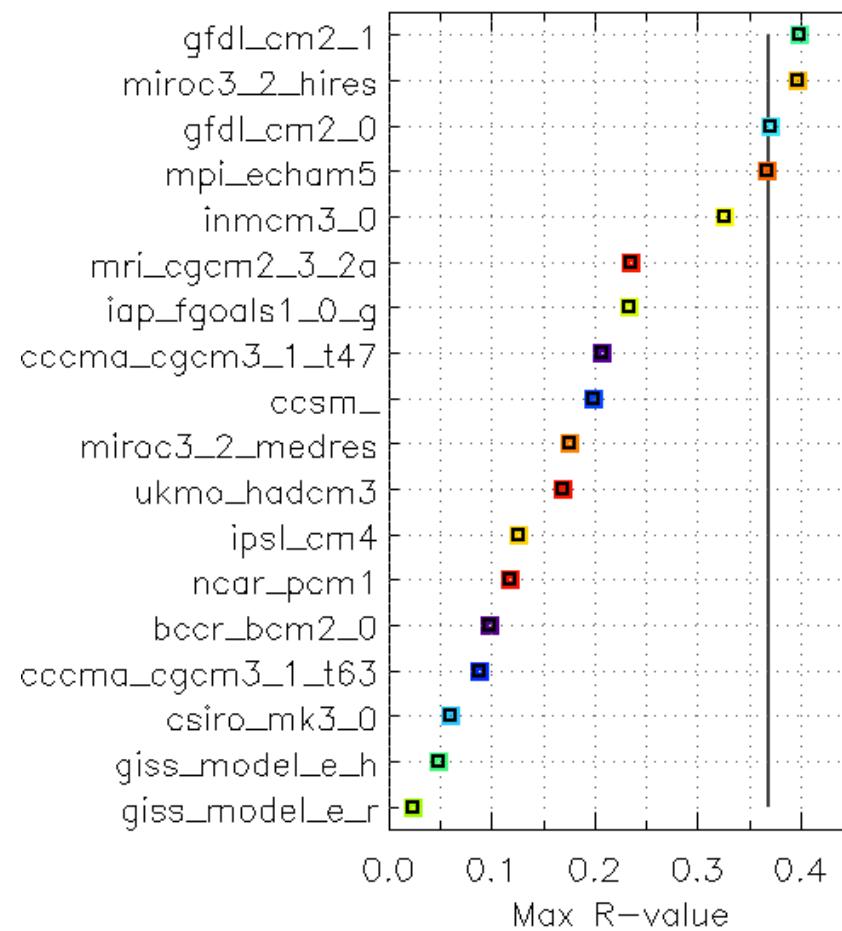
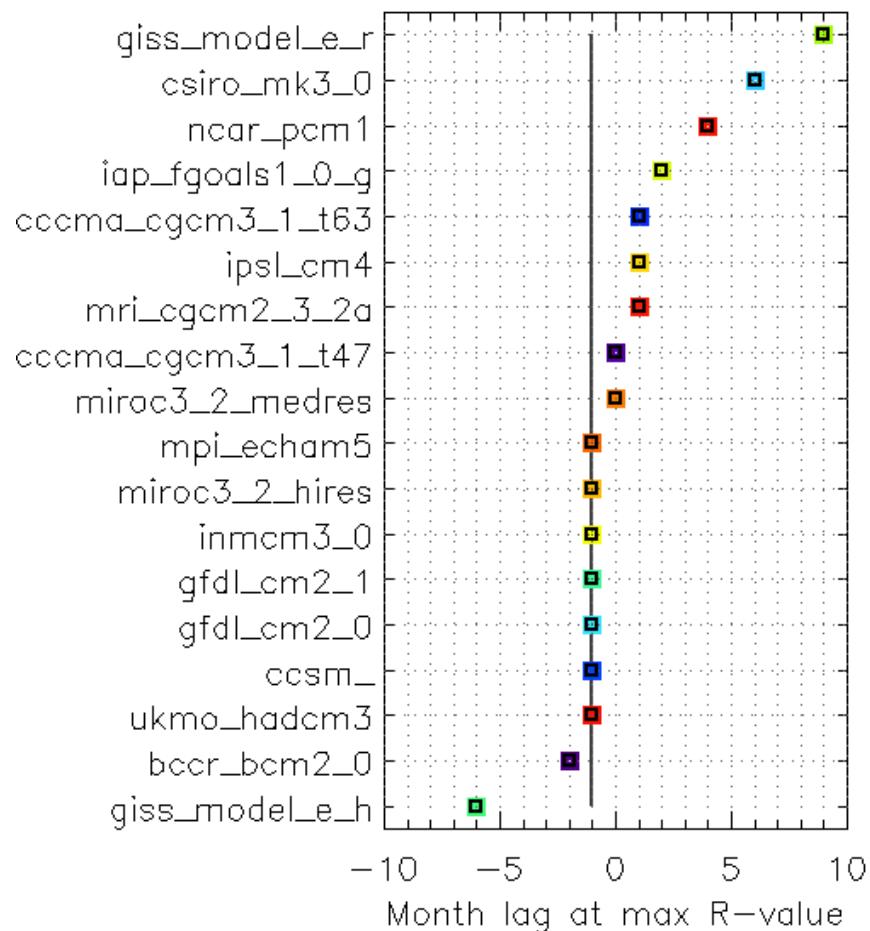
Comparison to CMIP3 models (1950–2000)



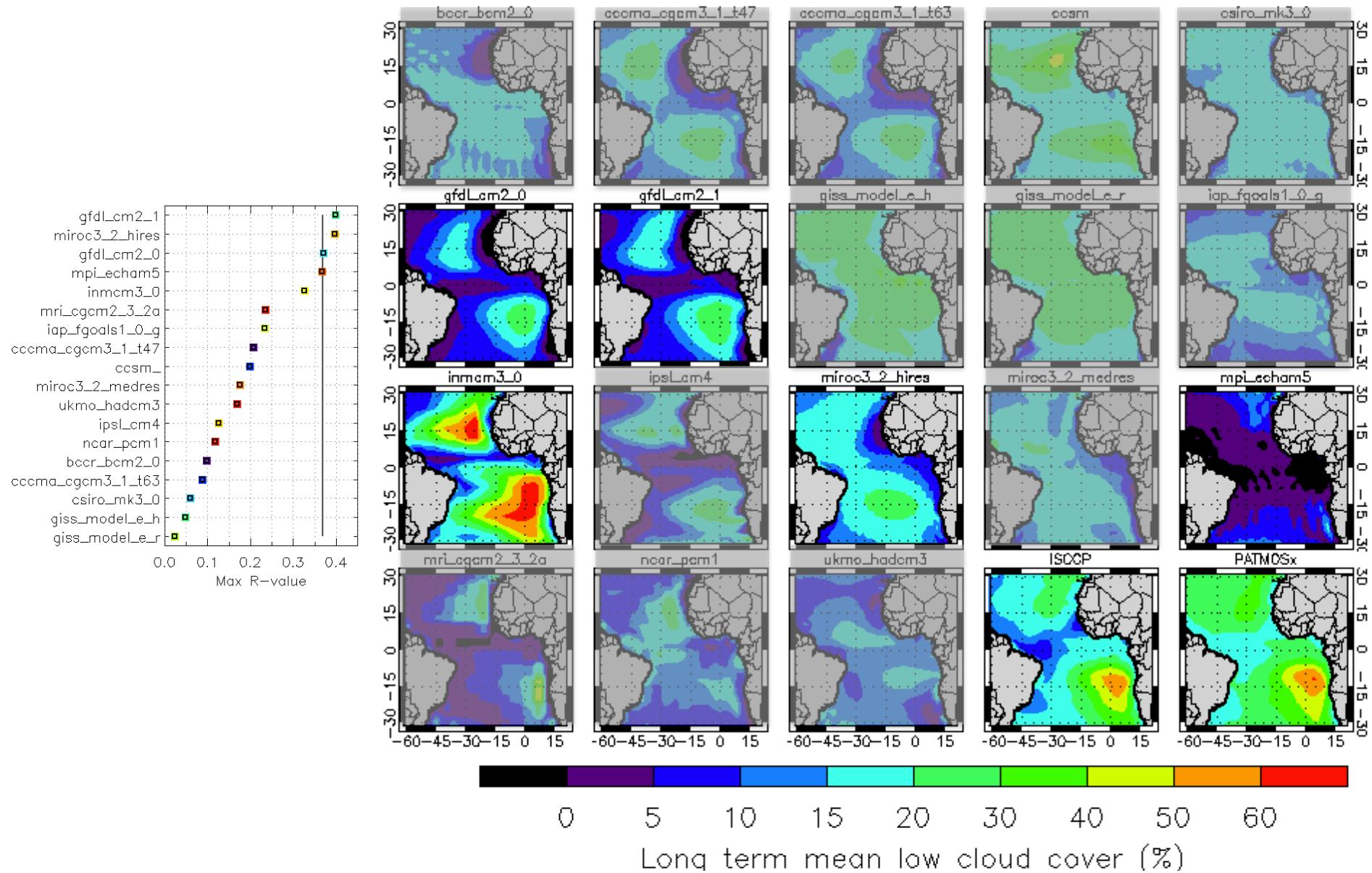
Cross-correlation function of AMM & LCC



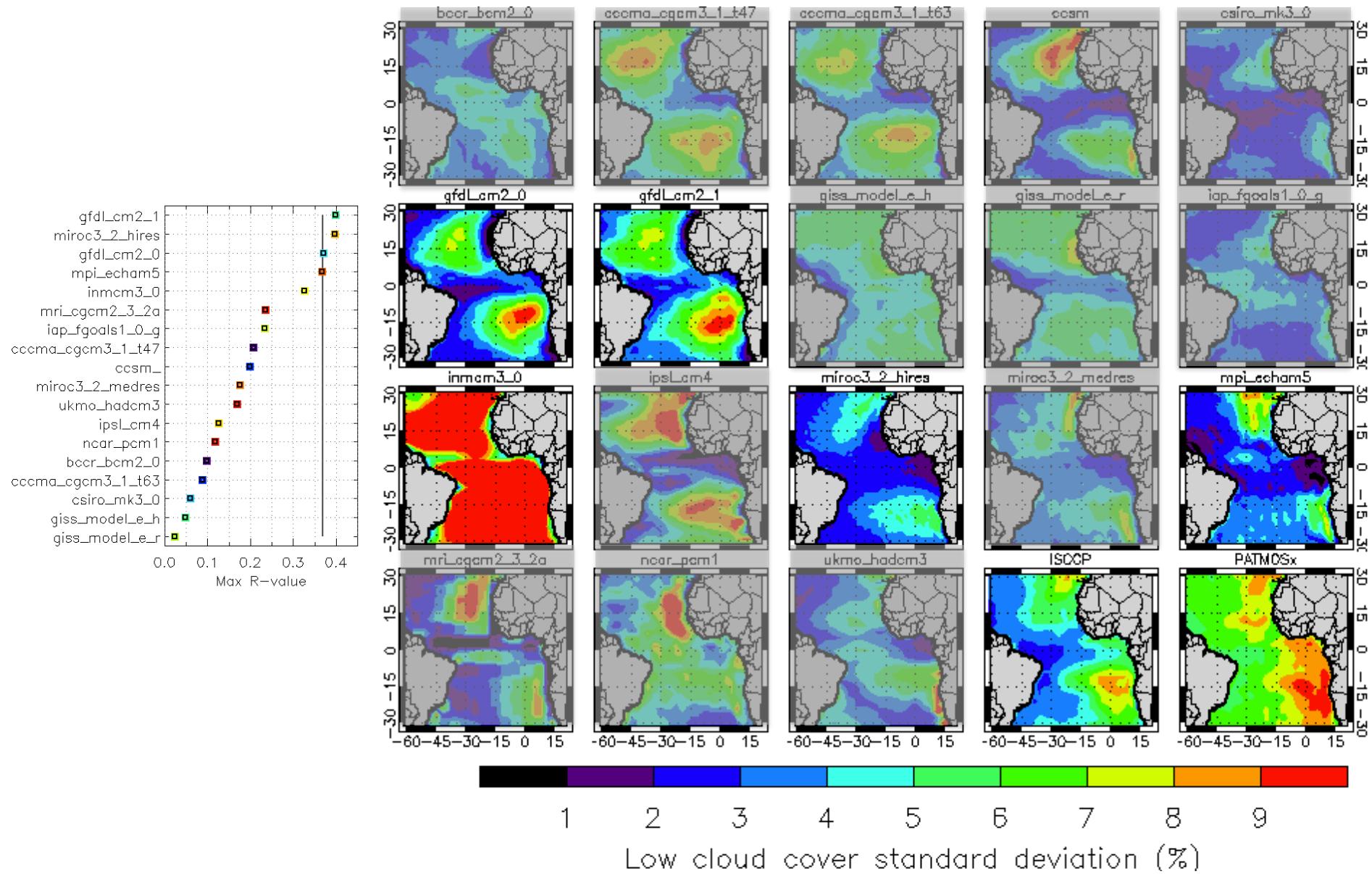
Cross-correlation function of AMM & LCC



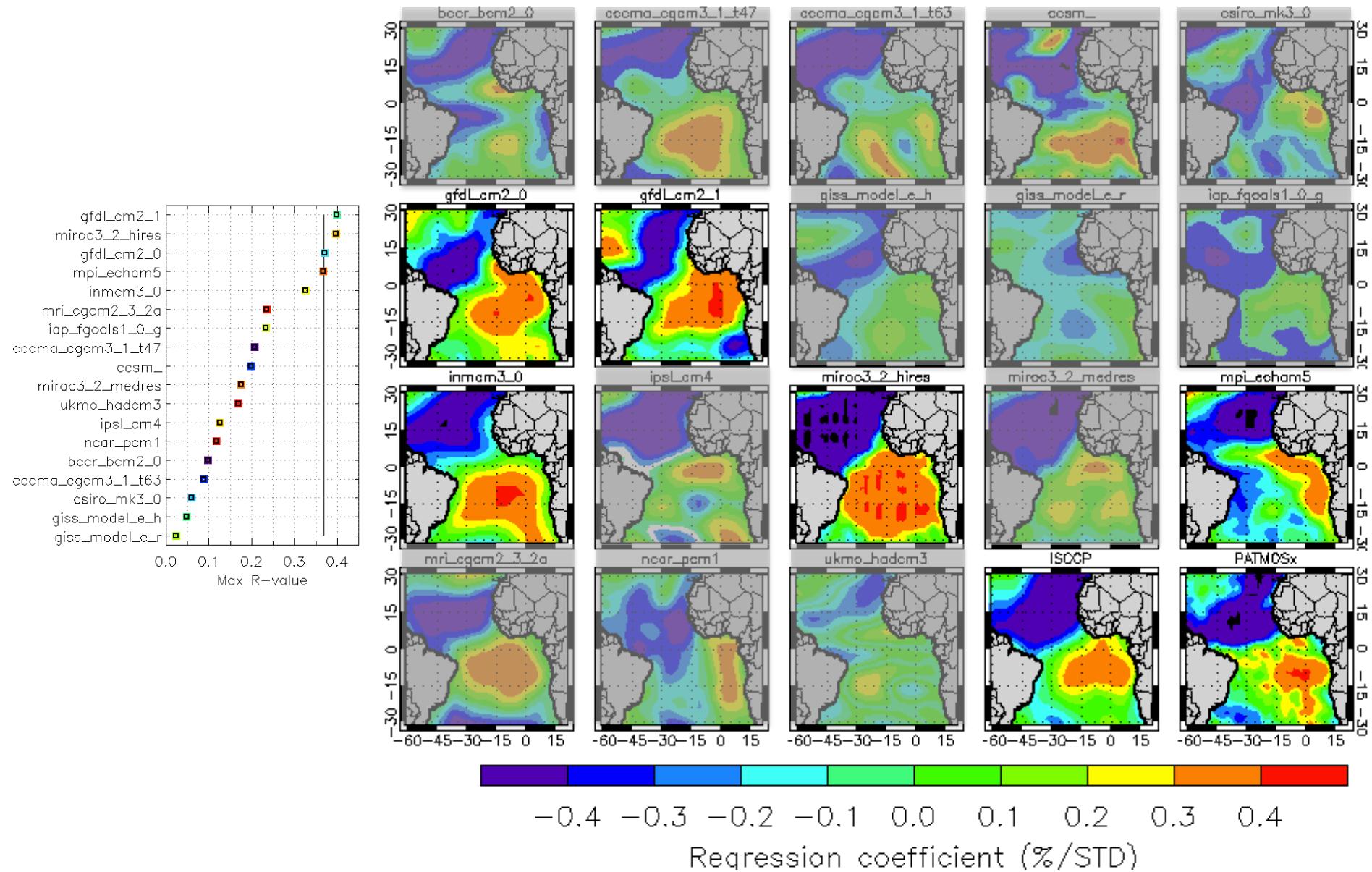
Cross-correlation function & Mean LCC



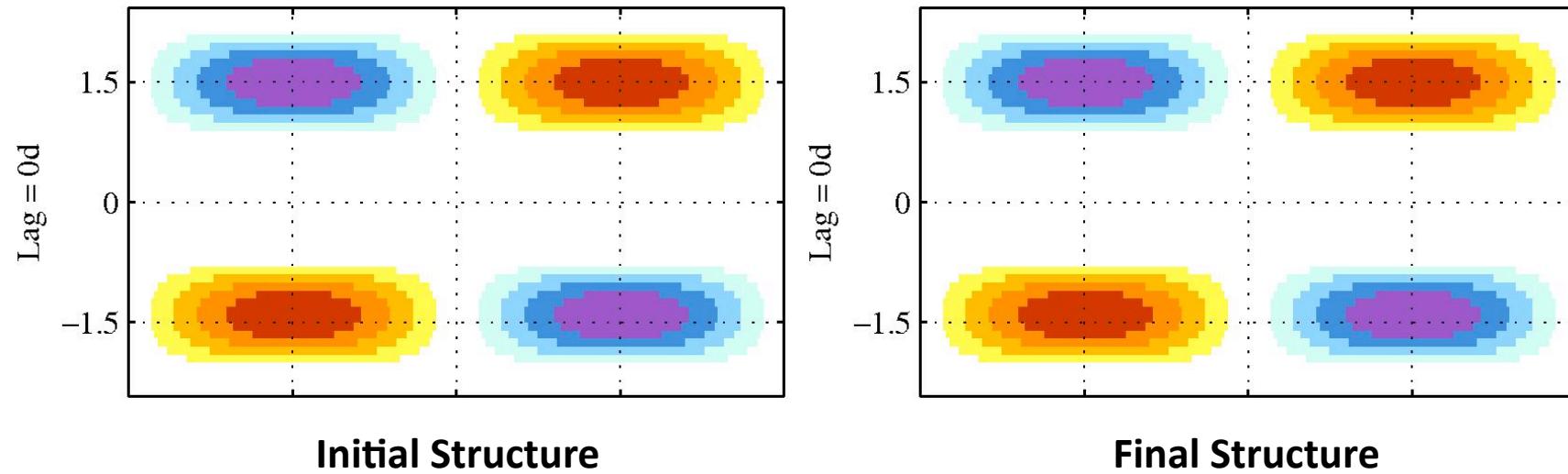
Cross-correlation function & LCC STD



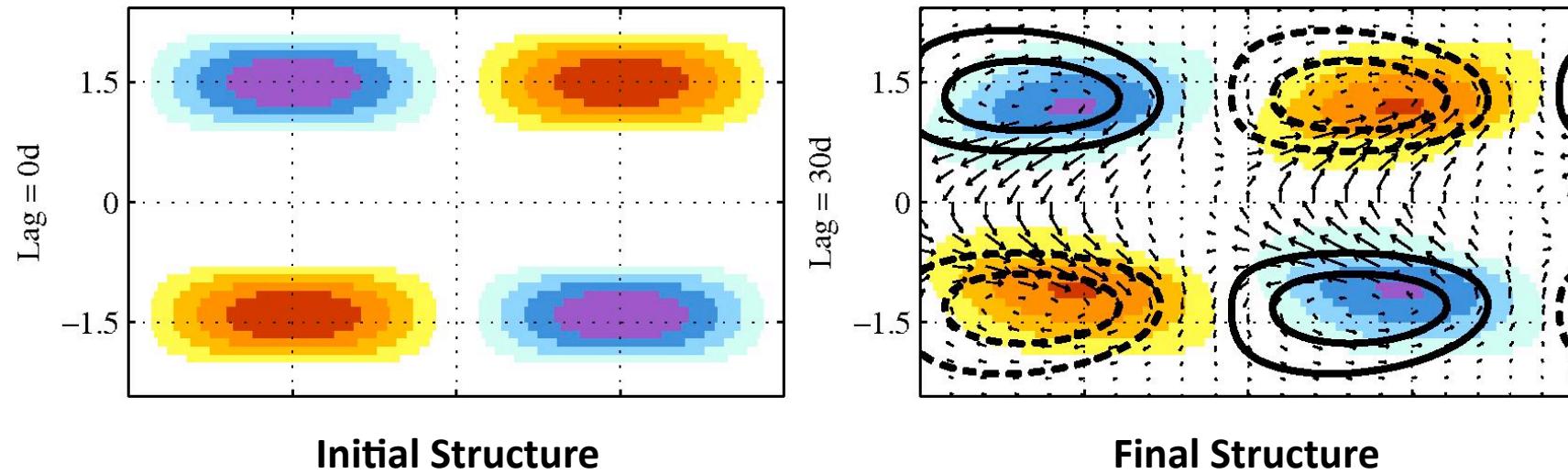
Cross-correlation function & Regression



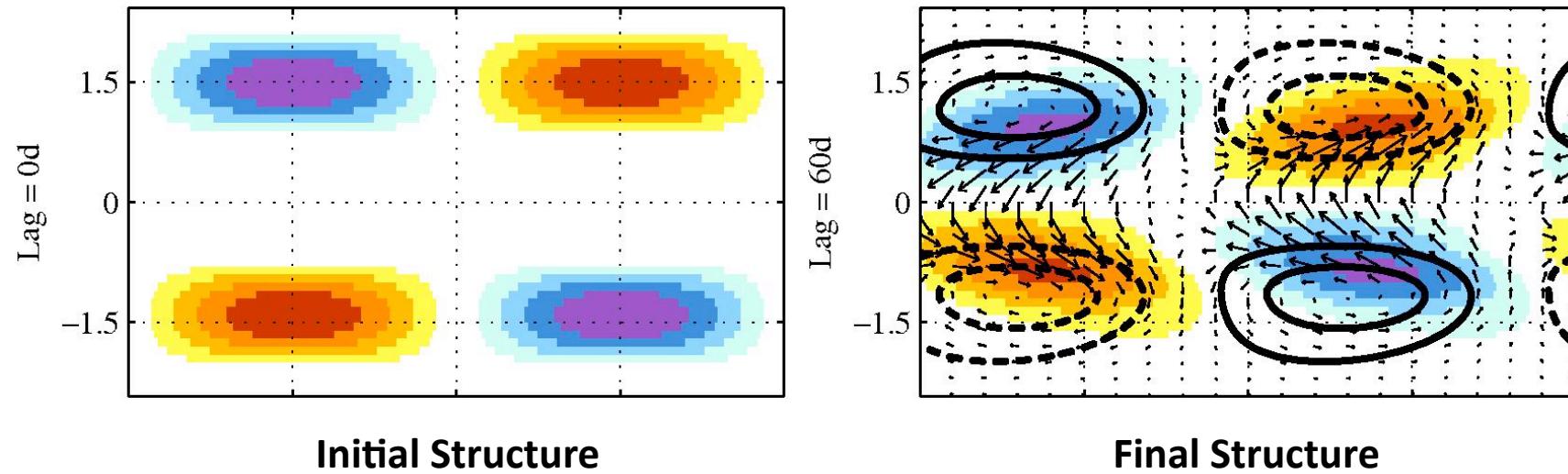
Symmetric evolution



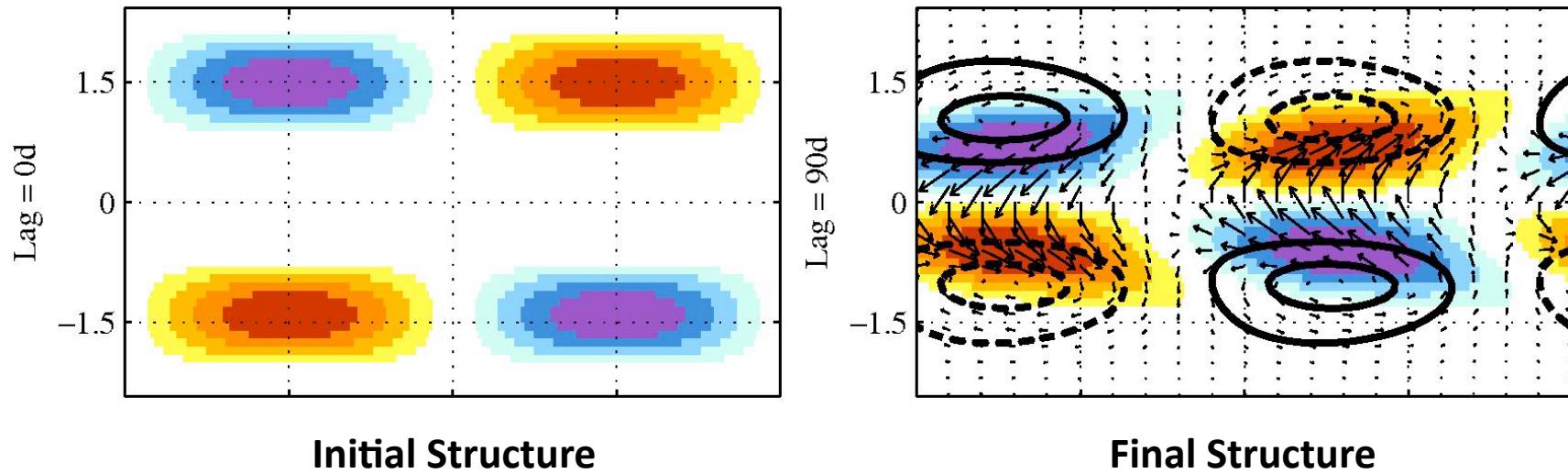
Symmetric evolution



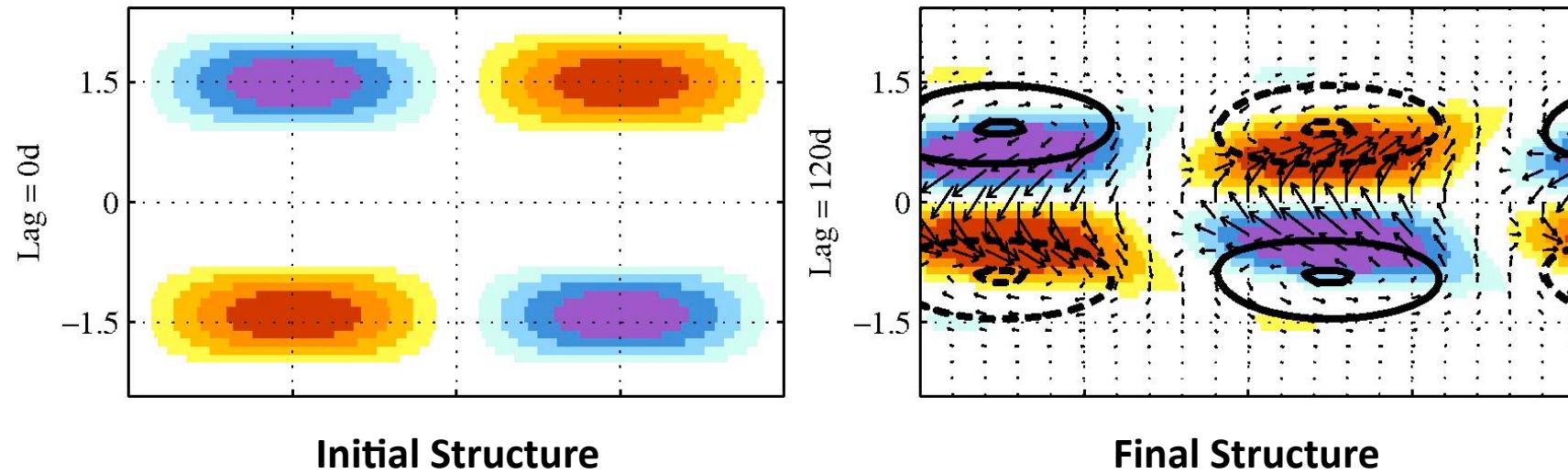
Symmetric evolution



Symmetric evolution



Symmetric evolution

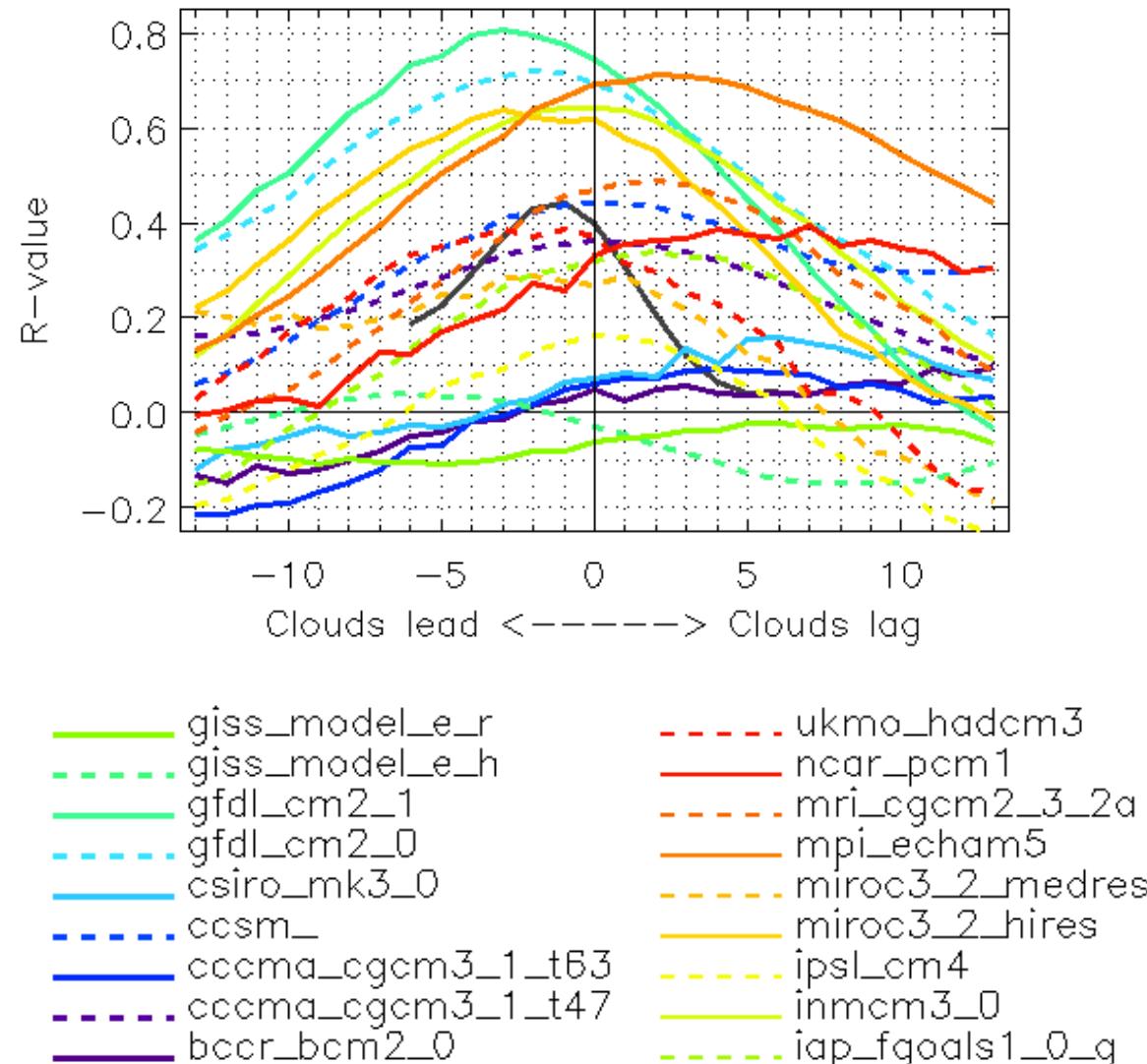


Final Structure

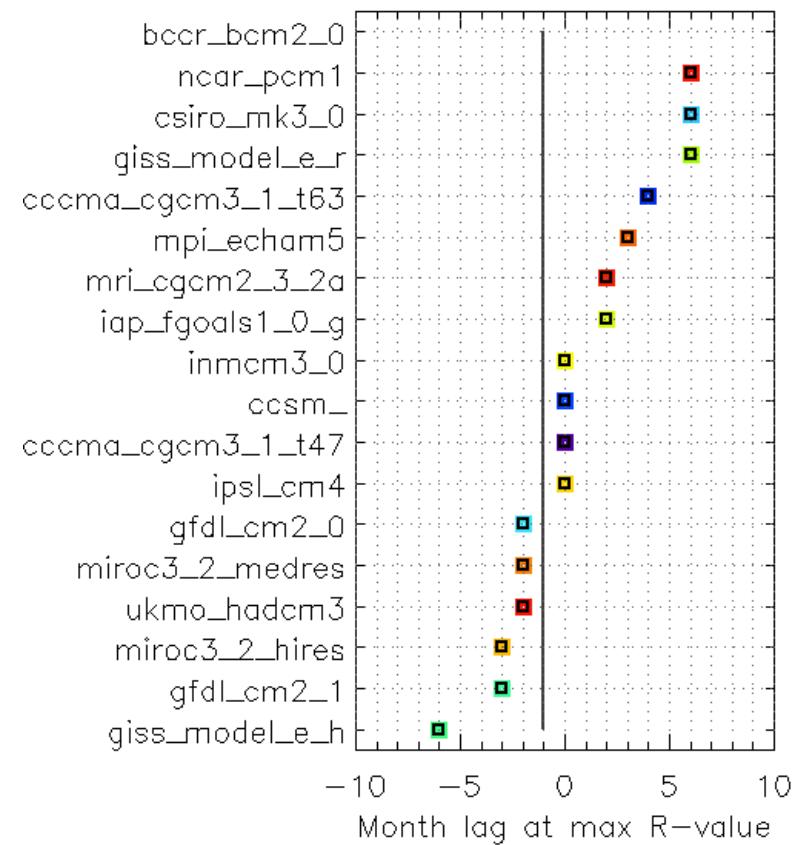
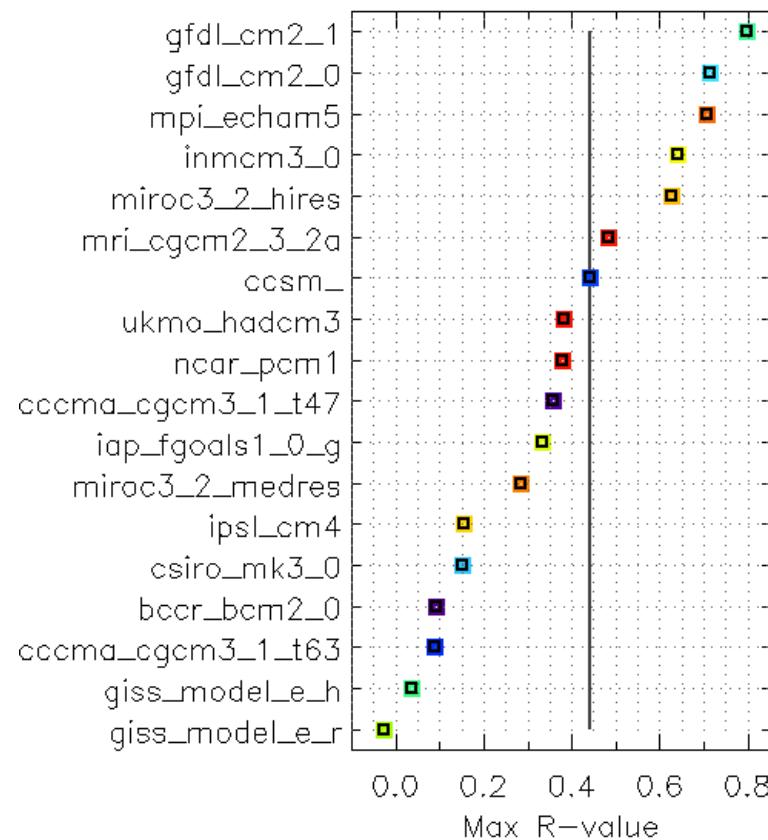
Conclusions

- 1) Observation evidence supported by theoretical arguments suggest that tropical Atlantic stratQ are an integral part of the AMM
- 2) Cloud cover variability may be externally exciting the AMM via CRF
- 3) Some CMIP3 models are able to reproduce the observed relationship between low clouds and AMM
- 4) Next step: additional observational analysis + coupled experiments (CAM+SOM)

Smoothed cross-correlation function



Smoothed cross-correlation function



Comparison to CMIP3 models (1950–2000)

